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The Southern PATRIOT

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TRENDS

Attorney General Francis Biddle and Wendell Berge, Head of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice, have announced that a sweeping investigation of discriminatory freight rates charged to Southern and Western shippers is planned by the Justice Department. The probe will be made with the view to cracking down on the Railroads under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act. Department agents are already at work in Atlanta digging into railroad files for data.

* * *

Major General William O. Butler, Commanding General of the Eastern Flying Training Command, gave high praise to the work of the Negro pilots of the 99th Pursuit Squadron now battling over Europe, when he spoke recently on a radio program commemorating the third anniversary of the Tuskeege Army Air Base. General Butler said the achievements of the 99th Pursuit Squadron "now may be listed as a creditable chapter in the history of the Air Force".

* * *

13% of Georgia's school children received free lunches last year, through federal government appropriations, and even more children will receive free lunches next year, War Food Administration officials announced. These meals are provided free to children unable to pay for them without any discrimination.

* * *

Oklahoma dirt farmers have joined the fight against Montgomery-Ward, arch foe of unionism in America. The following letter was recently sent to Sewell Avery, president of the company, by a Farmers Union local:

."Dear Sir: We, the Farmers Union, have approximately 250 members in this county. We are gathering up all the Montgomery-Ward catalogues we can get hold of and putting them in the scrap drive. Have already picked up 175 catalogues and will see that your next issue of the catalogue is altogether devoted to this worthy cause. Our country needs the paper. Please send more catalogues down here."

News such as this explains why Montgomery-Ward's Sales have dropped 24 million dollars (9%) in the first five months of 1944.

'Southern Revolt' Fizzles; Voters Support FDR

Twelve of the thirteen Southern states have held their nominating primaries. The results are encouraging to the liberal wing of the Democratic party.

Judging from the election figures rather than the sound and fury of political oratory and reactionary newspaper propaganda, it is now clear that the South still stands squarely in the Roosevelt column.

In almost every contest where the New Deal was an issue, victory went to the supporter of the administration.

(Continued on Page 4.)

'THE OLD NIGHT-MARE AIN'T WHAT SHE USED TO BE'
—Bissell in NASHVILLE TENNESSEAN.

TRENDS

(Continued from Page 1.)

Municipal censors in Memphis, Tennessee, Atlanta, Georgia and other Southern towns have been censoring scenes from Hollywood productions and regular newsreels showing Negroes in any degree of equality with whites. Memphis, on July 6, for instance, cut scenes involving Cab Calloway and his Negro band from the United Artists' release "Sensations of 1945" on the ground that such scenes were "inimicable to the public interest." Lena Horne, Negro Artist, was similarly cut out of "Broadway Rhythm." These cuts were made without regard for the "artistic integrity or the intelligent continuity of the films involved."

* * *

Ed Reid, youthful director of the Alabama League of Municipalities, who played an active part in the reelection of Senator Lister Hill, has been named Executive Secretary of the Young Democratic Clubs of America, by Dorothy Vredenburgh, its President. He will shortly be called to Washington to take up his new duties.

* * *

"Louisianans are deeply concerned about the unfavorable national publicity received because the state is at the bottom in literacy rating. Louisianans are disturbed that white Louisiana High School graduates are below the national average in scholastic achievement. They are impatient with conditions of this kind that have existed for years." So asserts Willis A. Pellerin, Chairman of the Young Men's Business Club Educational Improvement Committee of New Orleans.

Out of this dissatisfaction has developed a campaign supported by several major Louisiana civic organizations to make the state superintendent of education an appointive rather than elective job. Organizations supporting this drive include the Louisiana Council of Parents and Teachers, the Louisiana Association of Social Welfare Agencies, and the New Orleans Association of Commerce.

* * *

Earl K. Brittain, member of Machinists Local 44, and for 26 years mechanical superintendent of the Columbia Record, *was elected president of the South Carolina Federation of Labor succeeding E. L. Herrington of Charleston. The convention endorsed President Franklin D. Roosevelt for a 4th term.*

* * *

The AFL, CIO and Nova Scotian government have each contributed $1,500 to establish a permanent labor institute at Dalhousie University, Halifax.

No More Race Hatred For Him!

(Reprinted from the Wilmington, Del., STAR)

Perhaps the people who are creating race dissension and those folks who allow themselves to be misled and disunited at a time like this, should stop and listen to the man who writes from the jungles of New Guinea, who says:

"Remember how I used to look down on a colored man? Never again! They've done their part, too. They, along with the medical units, are the unsung heroes of the war. I've seen both work under fire as if bullets were drops of rain. They really deserve a world of credit."

This expression came from Pvt. Walter G. McFall, Jr., in a letter to his wife, Mrs. Dorothy McFall. Pvt. McFall is fighting with the Amphibian Engineers and on detached duty at the front "saw action and plenty of it. Things were pretty hot and I have had some weird experiences. Most of the things heard at home about jungle fighting are true. The Jap is nobody's fool. I know."

Superintendents of Education in 16 Southern states met early in August and formed a permanent Council to work together "toward the solution of problems common to us all" with particular interest in Negro educational procedures. The organization, to be known as the "Council of Chief State School Officers," hopes to have an early conference with the Southern governors.

The Conference, held in Chattanooga, was sponsored by the General Education Board of New York, mainly "to see where we are and where we are going" in the education of Negroes and whites.

Officers of the Council are Clyde Erwin, North Carolina, Chairman; Clyde Jones, Arkansas, Vice-Chairman; and E. B. Norton, Alabama, Secretary-Treasurer.

* * *

The FBI was asked to investigate the Democratic primary of Aug. 3 in Madison County, Tenn., following a meeting by some 30 residents of Five Points community at which several fathers expressed conviction absentee ballots had been cast in the names of their soldier sons without the latters' knowledge.

* * *

A group of white citizens forcibly ejected four Negro families from Brosley, and another aged couple from Fisk, two towns in Southwest Missouri close to the Arkansas line. Said Sheriff Hogg: **"This whole thing has got to be fought out, now or later, and it might just as well be now. . . . Either the law which gives everyone an equal opportunity is right and these men are wrong, or the law's wrong and they're right."**

The aged Negro couple had two sons in the armed services. The white farmer who attempted to employ them had previously tried without success to secure white help. He had to plow up some of his cotton, because no help was available to pick it, and "turn our cattle and hogs into some of our corn fields because we couldn't get help to harvest it."

Merrill-Stevens Drydock Co., Jacksonville, Fla., has agreed to a request by Local 32 of the Shipbuilders Union—CIO for WLB hearings on the subject of upgrading Negro workers. The union's contention is that the practice of Southern shipyards of classifying Negroes as helpers and laborers, although doing more skilled work, should be ended, and Negroes should be classified according to the work they do, namely: drydock men, slab helpers, cleaners and scalers, spray painters and asbestos workers.

* * *

The State of Georgia established a record in the Fifth War Loan Drive, by outranking all other states in percentage of bonds of all descriptions sold in excess of quota. Georgia scored 231% of her quota, or $173,600,000 against a goal of 75 million dollars.

* * *

A sharp climb in the Negro vote in the Arkansas run-off where Bill Fulbright was nominated for the Senate, was noted by Dr. J. M. Robinson, President of the Arkansas Negro Democratic Association. He estimated the vote at about 5,000 compared to only about 900 in the preferential primary two weeks previous, where new state party rules substituting a party loyalty test for a racial ban were used for the first time.

* * *

Four outstanding Southern educators have been appointed to an Advisory Committee on the House Committee on Education, to help direct a study of the effect of the war on colleges and universities. The study was ordered to find means of alleviating any adverse effects and to formulate legislation to carry out suggested remedies. The Committee includes: Col. William Couper, Virginia Military Institute, Lexington; Dean Herbert Herring, Duke University, Durham; President Herman Donovan, University of Kentucky, Lexington, and President Homer Rainey, University of Texas, Austin.

Pearson Unmasks Instigators Of Plot Against Roosevelt

(The following column from Drew Pearson's Merry-Go-Round contains facts that Southerners would do well to remember. The men whom he describes as originators of the "Southern revolt against Roosevelt" foster many other plots against the South. Watch for a story in the next PATRIOT on the recent activities of this "Christian-American" conspiracy.)

By DREW PEARSON

CHICAGO, July 21.—Probably no delegate attending this quadrennial meeting of Democrats will take time to read them, but if they would brush the dust off the 1936 hearings of Hugo Black's Senate lobby-investigating committee, their eyes might bulge a bit regarding the origin of the current Southern revolt against Roosevelt.

These Senate hearings show pretty clearly that the recent convention led by Jesse Jones' nephew had its origin, not in Austin in 1944, but in the office of Pierre du Pont (John Raskob, Alfred P. Sloan, Joe Pew and Will Clayton in 1936.)

Actually, the Southern revolt began with the famous "grass roots" convention in Macon, Ga., in 1936, called by the "Southern Committee" and supposed to represent businessmen and farmers of the South. Secretly, however, it was financed by millionaire Republicans in New York and Wilmington, Del., plus a few wealthy lumbermen and cotton brokers in Texas.

Lamar Fleming, head of the giant Texas cotton firm of Anderson, Clayton & Co., was one 1936 contributor. So, also, was his son. In 1944, Fleming was on the steering committee of the Texas convention which rebelled against Roosevelt. Another contributor to the Macon grass roots convention was Will Clayton himself. (He also gave $7,500 to the Liberty League organized by the du Ponts.)

Vance Muse Named

After all these Texas contributions were in the bag, however, there still was not enough money to stage the grass roots convention on an impressive scale. So Vance Muse of Houston, sparkplug of the Southern Committee to Uphold the Constitution, went to Wilmington and collected $10,000 from Pierre du Pont and John Raskob.

With this, and various other amounts received from General Motors directors, they staged a Jew-baiting, Negro-baiting rally at Macon, featuring rabble-rousing speeches by Gerald L. K. Smith and Governor Gene Talmadge of Georgia, together with pictures placed on the chair of every delegate showing Mrs. Roosevelt entering Howard University, a Negro college, with two Negro professors.

* * *

The Macon grass roots gathering also promoted Jesse Jones for President.

Vance Muse, who collected the du Pont-General Motors money in 1936, continued to be active and turned up at the Texas convention in 1944 as one of the backstage operators against Roosevelt.

Questioned by the Senate committee in 1936, Muse made it clear that the du Pont-General Motors crowd went in for the rabble-rousing at Macon with their eyse open. Here is part of the testimony:

Senator Black: "Did you go to see Mr. Raskob and talk to him and Mr. du Pont personally?"

Accused of Sedition

Mr. Muse: "Yes, sir. I told them what I wanted the money for."

Senator Schwellenbach: "After the meeting, you received $500 from Henry du Pont, did you not?"

Mr. Muse: "Yes, sir."

Senator Schwellenbach: "And $1,000 on Feb. 24 from Alfred P. Sloan of General Motors? That was after the meeting?"

Muse: "Yes, sir."

Senator Schwallenbach: "So it was apparent that the du Ponts, if they did not know of the distribution of that literature (picturing Mrs. Roosevelt with two Negroes), did not disapprove of it, because they contributed another $1500."

Farley In Plot

The story of how big business camouflaged its attack on Roosevelt through committees with patriotic, high-sound names, is too long to be told here. But during 1935-36, the du Pont family alone, with its associates, contributed $356,667 to such organizations as the American Taxpayers' League, Minute Men, Crusaders, National Economy League, Sentinels of the Republic, Farmers' Independent Council, Liberty League, and various others.

Pennsylvania's GOP boss, Joe Pew, of the Sun Oil Co., also contributed $37,260 to many of these organizations during the same period; and it is significant that two vigorous leaders of the anti-Roosevelt revolt at the Texas convention in 1944 are paid minions of Republican Joe Pew—John P. Morgan, chief lobbyist for Sun Oil and George Heyer of Crude Oil, a Sun subsidiary.

The camouflaged big-business drive against Roosevelt got scared even further underground by the Senate investigation of 1935, but it never deserted the theory that the best way to lick FDR was by boring from within through the Democratic party.

How much this has to do with the lush Coca-Cola salary offered to Jim Farley is his secret. However, it remains a fact that A. B. Freeman, head of the Coca-Cola Bottling Company, with offices in both New Orleans and Chicago, is one of the most rabid Roosevelt haters in the country, and is Louisiana chairman of the Byrd-for-President Committee.

N. O. Publishers Named

Two frequent meeting places of the Southern revolt were Antoine's famous restaurant in New Orleans and Jack Garner's front porch in Uvalde, Texas.

Farley's chief Louisiana associates were L. K. Nicholson, publisher of the one-time liberal New Orleans Times-Picayune, Ralph Nicholson, publisher of the New Orleans Item (which is said to be controlled by the International Power and Paper Company) and, of course, ex-Governor Sam Jones.

When Sam Jones was elected on a purge-of-Huey-Longism ticket, he abolished Huey's system of having delegates to national conventions picked by a few bosses, their pockets stuffed with proxies. But just before Jones went out of office, he resorted to Kingfish tactics in the battle against FDR. . . Using the proxy system, he selected hand-picked delegates to the Chicago convention and electors who secretly have boasted that they are pledged to vote against Roosevelt in the Electoral College. . . Jones called the meeting just before he himself went out of office, fearing that his successor, Gov. Jimmy Davis, might be in FDR's corner.

McCormick Invades South

Before the Civil War, chief editorial goader of Abe Lincoln to fight the South was the Chicago Tribune. Later it carried on a long crusade for carpet-bagging and Negro voting. Now, Tribune publisher Colonel Bertie McCormick has become a carpet-bagger in his own right, invading Louisiana to crusade against FDR . . . When Picayune publisher L. K. Nicholson gave a dinner for McCormick in New Orleans, the Colonel said: "All Republicans present will please stand." Out of fifty guests, five stood. Continued Col. McCormick: "Now all those who hate Roosevelt will please stand." Every man in the room stood except Theodore Brent of the Mississippi Shipping Company.

The Farley Network

Jim Farley carefully spread his network all over the South. In Mississippi, Billy Winn of Electric Bond and Share is one mainspring. Secret Mississippi meetings also featured W. P. Kretschner of the Commercial National Bank in Greenville, Judge Frank E. Everett, and Speaker Walter Sillers. . . In Arkansas, public utility mogul "Ham" Moses led the revolt. . .

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"Southern Revolt" Fizzles;

But Anti-FDR Plotters Still Active

(Continued from Page 1.)

A little more than a year ago former Governors Sam Jones of Louisiana and Frank Dixon of Alabama hopefully raised the question "Will Dixie Bolt the New Deal?" Collaborating with Republicans, "Pappy" O'Daniel's Christian Americans and others, they started a campaign to accomplish that end.

Voters Say "No"

Now Southern voters have given a final, emphatic and negative answer to the Jones-Dixon-O'Daniel axis in the victories of administration stalwarts, Pepper and Hill, in the withdrawal or defeat of Dies, Starnes, Newsome, "Cotton Ed" Smith, and in the nomination of Rep. Percy Priest of Tennessee, Rep. Fulbright of Arkansas and others.

In voting for administration supporters, Southerners are registering their recognition and approval of rural electrification, aid to small farmers, the Wagner Act, the Wage and Hour Act, retirement funds and unemployment benefits, aid to home-owners and the TVA. Southerners are voting to continue these and other New Deal measures which have benefitted the South more than any other region.

Conspiracy Continues

The primaries, demonstrating the popularity of the President, deflated but did not end the electoral college plot and other conspiracies to defeat Roosevelt.

In Alabama the big mules, as Alabamians call the large corporations with absentee-ownership, having failed to nominate Simpson and Newsome over Hill and Patrick, are reforming their forces to beat Roosevelt in November.

Spearheading the anti-Roosevelt forces in Alabama is "Pappy" O'Daniel's Christian American fascist outfit, led by Fred Rucker, former *Birmingham Post* strikebreaker and advertising manager of the Parisian Department Store, and supported by a group of business men inclnuding Judge DuPont Thompson, V. H. Huey, R. E. Boggs, and F. A. Peake.

Rucker, who announced himself a candidate for vice-president on the Christian American Party, has organized an Alabama chapter of Harry Woodring's American Democratic Party. Purpose of the "third party" organization according to Dr. Gleason Archer of Boston, chairman of the party's national committee, is to rescue the Democratic [illegible] "its present crackpot lead-

At its "Alabama State Convention," held in Birmingham, August 11, which could muster an attendance of only thirty persons, mostly local business men, the treasonous propaganda of this group was revealed.

Archer assailed the President for "plunging us into a terrible war," crying, "Yes, it was a great emergency that Mr. Roosevelt was elected to keep us out of in 1940. The Americans mothers he betrayed by plunging the nation into a disastrous war such as the world has never seen." He attacked the President for his "bungling Communist alliance and his international ambitions."

Glorify Republicans

Glorifying the Hoover administration, Archer called for the election of Dewey who would "indict labor gangsters like Sidney Hillman, who now dictates the policies of our Government." Scoring the "evil record of the New Deal," he said, "We must clean out that nest of Judges in the Supreme Court, who are all tied in with the New Deal."

Another speaker, Mrs. Mable McQuillian, charged that "certain New Deal plotters told her that they were going to cut out the sore of the nation, the South, either peacefully or forcefully." But she added, "I am not at liberty to give names."

A Baptist preacher, Dr. Lycurgus Spinks, imported for the meeting from Jackson, Mississippi, made a violent and vulgar anti-Semitic, Rankin-like speech, inciting the delegates to "settle this thing by ballots or my grandbabies will settle it with bullets. Get ready and fight like hell. Destroy that damnable snake," he shouted. "We must tear down the old house and build another one and not let a single New Dealer slip in on us." He described our war on the Eastern front as a "case of dog eat dog," and said, "I hope every last one of them is destroyed and all the New Dealers too."

Call For Violence

Finally, the Party's candidate for Congress, James C. Puckett, openly called for an assassination of the President, when he stated "Lincoln, Garfield, Harding were assassinated and the world went on without them."

Asked what connection the "third party" in Alabama had with "Pappy" O'Daniel, Rucker explained, "I handle all of O'Daniel's affairs in this state."

Radio time was purchased for O'Daniel for 12 weeks from station WJLD in Bessemer. Time was refused by Birmingham's three large stations.

Contributors Named

Among the Alabama industrialists reported to be members and contributors to the Christian Americans are:

Charles DeBardeleben, Coal and Coke operator. His company was fined by the NLRB for coercing employees to vote the Republican ticket.

Crawford Johnson, president Coca-Cola Company.

Robert Ingalls, iron and shipbuilding magnate. Ingalls was a leading supporter of Simpson, especially in Mobile where the shipyards are located. Simpson carried Mobile by a large majority.

Senator Bradford, state legislator, responsible for the Christian American sponsored, anti-labor Bradford bill.

Jim Simpson, large corporation attorney, member of Civil Service Board.

Robbin Swift, former state senator, now Highway Commissioner.

The Strickland Paper Company also is backing the O'Daniel campaign.

Alabama Press Purchased

Strategy of the anti-Roosevelt forces apparently will be a continuation of the Simpson line of white supremacy and violent appeals to race prejudice.

The Simpson-Newsome crowd, backed by DeBardeleben, Herbert Stockham and other wealthy industrialists, have purchased the DuBose Publishing Company for approximately $25,000 This is the company which published the virulent race-sheet, *Alabama Sun*, during the Simpson-Hill campaign. DuBose prints the *Alabama* magazine, slanted for anti-labor industrialists; *The Southern Outlook* and *The Southern Watchman*, following the *Alabama Sun* provocative race-line; and the *Woodlawn Herald*.

Georgia Efforts Fail

The *Woodlawn Herald* is supported by the Woodlawn Business and Civic Association, headed by Horace Wilkerson, associated with Dixon and the early Alabama revolters. He gained nationwide attention with his abortive League for White Supremacy.

Efforts to set up the "third party" in Georgia, home base of the Coca-Cola company, have hit a snag because it would require a petition with 28,000 signatures. "There are not that many anti-Roosevelt people in the entire South," stated Victor Hanson, publisher of the *Birmingham News Age-Herald*.

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THE SOUTHERN CONFERENCE FOR HUMAN WELFARE

Officers

CLARK FOREMAN
President

ALVA W. TAYLOR
Secretary-Treasurer

JAMES A. DOMBROWSKI
Executive Secretary and Editor

The Philadelphia Transit Strike

The strike of the Philadelphia transport workers carries many lessons for the people of the South.

The Federal Grand Jury currently investigating the causes of the strike will undoubtedly bring many hidden facts to light, but already it is clear that the Fair Employment Practices Committee order to place eight Negro workers on skilled jobs was not the basic cause of the strike, but only the issue seized upon by a small anti-union, company-inspired clique.

The instigation of the strike can be traced to a group of company union leaders who were defeated months ago in a labor board election. These men were undoubtedly influenced by anti-Roosevelt groups in Philadelphia, who hoped by such a strike to embarrass the Administration at the cost of a serious blow at the nation's war effort. The activities of these men were encouraged by a bitterly anti-union company.

Prompt and decisive action by the Federal Government and the CIO union has put a halt to the sinister conspiracy of these irresponsible men; but those Southerners who now seek to put the blame upon the F.E.P.C. for the strike are playing the game of the strike-instigators.

Poll Taxers Sabotage Post-War Security

Once again Southern poll-tax Senators have combined with reactionary Republicans to strike a blow against our nation's welfare. This time post-war economic security was at stake in the votes of the Southern poll tax bloc against the Kilgore Bill.

The same combination which succeeded so well in preventing soldiers from voting in the coming election again invoked the sacred cry of "states rights" in defeating a Bill which would have set up an overall planning authority through which our economy would be returned to peacetime prosperity along a path of full production and full employment, and would have granted adequate benefits for the unemployed created by the reconversion program.

The George Bill, introduced by a poll-tax Senator and supported by four-fifths of the Southern bloc, leaves unemployment compensation to the states. To George Bill supporters who protested that the Kilgore Bill's proposed weekly benefits of from $20 to $35 would "break the nation", Sen. Tunnell pointed out that these same Senators have already voted possible refunds of $28,000,000,000 to corporations.

The George Bill has now been referred to the House of Representatives where the fight for a bill guaranteeing real employment security and planning will continue. Meanwhile, the nation has once more been given a demonstration of the necessity of poll-tax repeal, so that a few Senators representing a tiny minority of the nation's population may no longer sabotage the urgent needs of a nation at war.

From the SOUTHERN PRESS

Huntsville (Ala.) Times

"The revolt movement has always been greatly magnified. There have always been a number of influential Democrats who were bitterly opposed to President Roosevelt and all he stood for. They were opposed to a second term, a third term and of course a fourth term. But their number has never been large, though they have made a great deal of noise. The rank and file of Democrats have stuck with Rosevelt all along and they are going to stay with him this time. . . ."

Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel

"A disturbing aspect of the insurgency among Democrats in several Southern states is the emphasis on racism—not only on "white supremacy" but on anti-Semitism. . . .

"They should not lose sight of the fact that racism is a distinguishing mark of the savage dictator against whom so many Texas and Mississippi boys, among others, are pitting their strength and courage today in the growing Battle of Normandy."

Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser

"The recalcitrants make much of the alleged fact that the radicals . . . have usurped the traditional Democratic Party for their own sinister ends and purposes. Their battle cry is 'throw the rascals out' and return the control of the party to its legitimate and traditional leaders. However, such claims have no foundation either in fact or fiction. Historically, the Democratic Party is the party of progressive America except for a few ill-fated years in the middle of the Nineteenth Century. It was founded by the pinkest-eyed radical of his day—Thomas Jefferson. Thirty years later, when reaction had set in from the constant boring from within from the reactionaries, it was given a shot in the arm and a rededication by Andrew Jackson, another red-eyed radical.

"And if the Democratic Party lost the vision of its high calling in the 1850s it was because it had permitted itself to become the embodiment of all that was conservative. . . . Those who hold today that the Democratic Party has been seized by the radicals and is being used for other than its historical end are either intellectually dishonest or ignorant of the causes which gave that party birth."

New Publications

THE VIRGINIA QUARTERLY REVIEW, Summer, 1944. Includes a fine article by Dr. Clarence Nixon, "The South After the War," in which he reviews Southern postwar problems and prospects. Dr. Nixon is a professor at Vanderbilt and the author of "Forty Acres and Steel Mules" and "Possum Trot."

FARMERS IN 1944 by CHARLES J. COE, published by Farm Research, Inc. 55 pages. The author, editor of *Facts for Farmers*, examines the Roosevelt Administration's farm record, and argues convincingly for the President's re-election. 10 cents.

WHAT ABOUT OUR JAPANESE AMERICANS? by CAREY MCWILLIAMS, published by the Public Affairs Committee, Institute of Pacific Relations. 32 pages. The former California Commissioner of Immigration presents a study of the issues raised by the evacuation, relocation and segregation of Japanese-Americans. 10 cents.

POSTWAR EMPLOYMENT IN ARKANSAS, published by the National Policy Committee. Report of a session of the Arkansas Policy Committee, which shows that careful thought has been given by this representative group to the postwar problems of the state.

Labor Publications

THIS IS YOUR AMERICA, EVERY WORKER A VOTER, ORGANIZING THE COMMUNITY, WHAT EVERY CANVASSER SHOULD KNOW, FOUR MEN SPEAK ABOUT JOBS FOR ALL, SPEAKERS MANUAL. All published by the National Citizens Political Action Committee, 205 E. 42 St., New York City. PAC has furnished more miles of newspaper copy (largely misrepresentation) in the last few weeks than any subject in recent times. We recommend their own publications for an authentic picture of America's most interesting political development.

LABOR AND EDUCATION, published by the C.I.O. 16 pages, 5 cents. Suggestions for the improvement of the American school system.

FRUITS OF VICTORY — POVERTY OR PLENTY, published by the United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, CIO, 58 pages. A simple, clear and factual explanation of how American economy works, and what must be done to assure prosperity.

UE-CIO LOOKS AT FDR, published by the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, CIO. 24 pages, 10 cents. A very effective pictorial presentation of "the record of a fighting president."

Gov't Publications

The Government Printing Office issues a number of valuable publications, on a wide range of subjects, which are on sale to the public. Orders should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Remittance should be made in advance by check or money order. Among recent publications are the following:

LAND POLICY REVIEW. A quarterly publication of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Department of Agriculture. Spring 1944 issue, 43 pages, a special number on the *Southern Appalachians*, with articles on the People, Farming Prospects, Mineral Wealth, Power Resources, etc. 10 cents a copy, 30 cents a year.

CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY. January 1944. 895 pages. Complete handbook of Congress. Contains biographical information on all Senators and Representatives; maps of Congressional Districts; lists of all Congressional Committees; officers of all Executive Departments; Official duties of all officers; etc. $1.25.

ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CARTELS. 83 pages. A study made for the Senate Kilgore Committee (Subcommittee on War Mobilization of the Military Affairs Committee). 15 cents.

MONOPOLY AND CARTEL PRACPRACTICES: VITAMIN D. 248 pages. Part 6 of the Hearings before the Senate Kilgore Committee. Testimony by the Department of Justice on the monopoly in the sunshine vitamin. 30 cents.

INVESTIGATION OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM. 581 pages. Third Annual Report, March 1944, of the Senate Truman Committee (Special Committee Investigating the National Defense Program). 55 cents.

A PREVIEW AS TO WOMEN WORKERS IN TRANSITION FROM WAR TO PEACE. By Mary Elizabeth Pidgeon, Women's Bureau, Department of Labor. 26 pages. Discusses post-war opportunities and problems of women. 10 cents.

DIGEST OF STATE AND FEDERAL LABOR LEGISLATION. 67 pages. Summary of all state and federal labor legislation enacted August 1942 to August 1943. 15 cents.

From the PAC Speakers Manual

The National Citizens Political Action Committee SPEAKERS MANUAL departs from tradition to emphasize for prospective speakers what to say rather than how to say it. It presents 30 pages of very useful facts and figures relevant to the 1944 election campaign, from which we quote:

Postwar Jobs For All

In 1933 there were only 39 million workers in industry and agriculture. In 1943, the number of workers in industry and agriculture had risen to 53.6 million. In addition, 11 million men and women were in the armed forces. . . .

Three out of four Americans in 1942 needed better diets. This means that almost 95 million people did not have a good diet. . . . About one-half of all the dwellings in the United States are in need of major repairs, or have no bath, or are without electricity. We need 16,000,000 new dwellings. . . .To this day, 40% of all draftees fail to pass the health tests. Every year 275,000 children are born without a doctor in attendance. 250,000 children die annually at birth. Over half of these would live if standard medical care were available to them. Three out of five counties in the Nation have no hospital facilities whatever.

In 1940 less than 75% of the population between the ages of 5 and 19 attended school. Almost 75 million Americans have no high school education. *One-half* of all our school buildings are one room schools, where 500,000 children receive all their education in all courses, in all grades from one teacher in one room.

Registration, Voting Facts

Number of eligible voters in USA in 1940: Nearly 80 million. Number who voted for president in 1940: less than 50 million. Number who voted in the 1942 elections: About 28 million.

The Farmers' Stake

About 1/4 of all our people live and work on farms. Yet their gross income is only a little over 1/10 of the total national income. But gross farm income rose from $7 billion in 1935 to $10.5 billion in 1939 under the farm policies of the present administration. From 1939 to 1942, farm cash income rose 86% as compared with 281% for corporation profits before taxes.

* * *

Other subjects covered include: Our Foreign Trade, Taxation and Inflation, Achievements under the Roosevelt Administration and The Negro and the CIO.

Liberal Editors of the South

(Second of two articles)

North Carolina

Josephus Daniels—young Josephus Daniels and Jonathan Daniels have published and edited the *Raleigh News Observer* for sixty years. It has been for all those years and is now one of the great newspapers in the South. It has fought for progress in education, public health, and for agriculture. It has opposee the un-American Dies Committee. The Daniels are intelligent and are willing to achieve the ends they seek by either State or Federal means, except, curiously enough, in the case of Poll Tax Repeal, where they still take the stand it should be done by the several States.

Helped University

They have helped build up the University of North Carolina by their staunch support of Dr. Frank Graham. They have been powerful and consistent friends of the Roosevelt Administration and "Old" Josephus Daniels helped start our good neighbor policy in South America when he was Ambassador to Mexico. The only fault to find with either the Daniels or their paper is that they are a little too tolerant and genial. With Senators like Josiah Bailey and Bob Reynolds to bring disgrace, black reaction and fascism upon the South—one could wish that the Daniels would get mad a little oftener and a little sooner.

Virginia

Virginius Dabney of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* stands for Southern liberalism in the minds of a great number of people, within and without the South. He is a Virginia gentleman in its best sense. He is a man of principle and intelligence. He writes well and is nearly always on the side of progress. He had the courage to drop "Poison Pen Pegler" from his editorial pages, although subsequent pressure resulted in his reinstatement.

Fought Segregation

In a State run by the most efficient political machine in the country, the Byrd machine, that is increasingly being used by the most reactionary forces in the country to wage its fight on Roosevelt, labor and all democratic institutions, one wishes that Mr. Dabney would lose his gentlemanly calm, roll up his sleeves and fight the good fight for a more democratic South and Nation.

Mr. Dabney's recent raising of the issue of segregation on the city busses and street cars, is typical both of his value and his weakness. It was a brave thing for a Southern Editor to come out against segregation on the public vehicles. However, Mr. Dabney soon came to the conclusion that since he had not received support from other Virginia papers, it was obviously impossible to get anything through the present Virginia Assembly, and the whole issue had better be dropped. Mr. Dabney presents a composite picture of the strength and weakness of Southern liberals: they see the evils; they are against them, as they are against sin; but when it comes to action, they fight a retreating battle.

Florida

A little known Editor outside of Florida is Nelson Poynter of the *St. Petersburg Times*. Perhaps it is because he came from Indiana and also because so many Southern people do not consider Florida an integral part of the South. This is too bad, because Poynter not only fights Southern reaction, but Northern reaction as well, in the guise of the tourists that come down to Florida every winter. He is a man of keen mind with a gentle and charming personality, that does not prevent him from waging a brave and strategic battle for the democratic principles of the New Deal and the winning of the war.

Poynter has been a staunch supporter of Claude Pepper and one of the first and most consistent backers of the anti-poll tax fight in the South. It is to be hoped that he will identify himself more closely with the South as a whole, and that more people in the South will come to know and appreciate his work.

Kentucky

Around the *Louisville Courier-Journal* and *Louisville Times* are gathered several of the South's outstanding liberal writers, who are upholding the tradition of Henry Watterson, one of the South's greatest editors.

Owner of both papers, Barry Bingham is a sincere and conscientious liberal, who has worked diligently to help raise the standard of living for the Southern people. A long-time ardent supporter of the President, he fought in his paper for the abolition of the poll tax and the passage of farm security legislation. While he serves the Navy overseas, his wife, Mary, is carrying on and shares his purposes.

Ethridge Is Publisher

Perhaps the most dynamic and forceful man on the Courier-Journal and Times is their publisher, Mark Ethridge. Originally from Georgia, he has been a hard-working newspaperman all his life. He has very deep and warm emotions, makes friends easily and is a splendid public speaker. His recent speech before the Oklahoma Democratic Convention, quoted in the last PATRIOT*, is the most forthright defense of the Roosevelt Administration that has yet been heard. Ethridge's recent record is a fine one, and he has great possibilities as a political leader.

Tarleton Collier, one of the South's ablest and most fearless writers, is now on the editorial staff of the *Courier-Journal*. Collier has had wide experience in the Southern newspaper field and has shown a real understanding of the South's political and agrarian problems, both in his editorial writing and in his novel, "Fire in the Sky."

Herbert Agar, former editor of the *Courier-Journal* now serving in the Navy, is another outstanding Southern writer and editor. Agar was a leader in the Fight for Freedom movement and has been one of the most influential spokesmen for international cooperation.

Georgia

Atlanta is a commercial city. Dominated by the Coca-Cola Aristocracy, it shares in the prejudices of the South, but not in its saving graces. Thus, it is more remarkable to have come out of such a place the forceful voice and courageous writings of Ralph McGill, Editor of the *Atlanta Constitution*. He has been a consistent defender of the Roosevelt Administration, and has fought for the rights of the Negroes in securing better economic and political treatment. His newspaper was influential in the successful campaign to drive Eugene Talmadge from office and elect progressive Governor Ellis Arnall. Mr. McGill is also to be congratulated for his active part in the organization of the Southern Regional Council.

*Copies of this address may be had without charge by writing to THE SOUTHERN PATRIOT.

CORRECTION

In the May issue of the PATRIOT, in Helen Fuller's article, the name of Robert Haines appears. This should have read John Haines.

Federal Aid To Negro Farmers Aid Their Contribution to War

The impressive record of federal assistance to the Negro farmer will win many votes for President Roosevelt this fall.

More than 63,000 Negro farmers have received loans through the Farm Security Administration program, and of this number, more than 5,000 are buying farms of their own under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Further assistance has been granted through the Farm Credit Administration.

Negro farmers on their thirty million acres of land are making an outstanding contribution to the Nation's Food for Freedom program. According to the Department of Agriculture, last year, almost to a man, they worked out and signed farm production plans, calling for bigger and better gardens, or more poultry or hogs, or the addition of a milk cow, or more field crops including peanuts and soybeans to help meet the shortage of vegetable oils.

Several thousand Negroes operate highly specialized farms. Throughout several areas of the South, there are nearly ten thousand Negro commercial truck farmers. Increasing numbers are taking to dairying and livestock raising, especially in the Alabama Black Belt where the Farm Security Administration has helped scores to shift from cotton to beef cattle.

To encourage and explain the food production program to these farmers, the Department of Agriculture has recommended that all agricultural agencies enlarge their staff of Negro personnel. Already this has had results beneficial to the farmers and the war effort.

Electric lights and electric appliances obtained through the Rural Electrification Administration, improving the living conditions and agricultural efficiency of thousands of Negro farm families, is yet another achievement of the New Deal Administration, that the Negro people will remember, when they go to the polls in November.

Cooperative Plans Upset Business Men!

Ambitious plans announced by the Southern Consolidated Cooperatives, Inc., have caused a furore among Southern Chamber of Commerce officials and big business men, who are calling a conference in Memphis, Tenn. of from 300 to 350 merchants and industrialists to discuss taking "appropriate action."

The Southern Consolidated Cooperatives have proposed the establishment of a wide system of tax free cooperative enterprises in nine southern states, with headquarters in Memphis, to provide life insurance on a cooperative basis, as well as warehousing, farm equipment service, credit unions, medical and dental care, radio talks, publications, motion pictures, and trade schools.

Plans call for the farflung enterprise to be aided by a government loan of five million dollars to the Cooperative organization, over a period of 40 years, for 1% a year. Facilities for such federal loans are already established by law.

Just what "plan of action" will be formulated by the business men summoned to meet on September 14 remains to be seen.

Southern Infant and Maternity Mortality Rates Drop Sharply

Interesting figures, showing a sharp decline in infant mortality rates for Southern states and for the nation, have been released by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

The infant mortality rate for 1943 according to this data is the lowest on record for the nation. Of each 1,000 babies born, all but 40 survived their first year. This represents a remarkable drop of 12 per cent since 1941, which can be explained largely by the extension of maternal and infant-health services through federal funds.

More Negro Deaths

Both the maternal death rate and infant mortality rates are considerably higher for the Southern states than for the nation as a whole. Due to lack of proper care, the maternal death rate for Negroes is nearly two and one half times that for the whites, the infant mortality rate is 72 per cent higher.

However, some encouragement can be had from the remarkable gains made in the Southern States in a single year. Against a national decline of 11% from 1941 to 1942 in the infant mortality rates, a number of Southern states scored declines of about 20% and in South Carolina, a 22% decline was registered. In that same year, moreover, the rate of decline for Negroes, in both infant and maternal mortality, was slightly greater than for whites, a most unusual record.

"Sorry, Soldier, You Can't Vote"

According to a recent announcement by Alabama officials, Alabama Servicemen applying for absentee ballots for the November election must be registered voters before they can obtain ballots. This means servicemen must have registered personally before their county Board of Registrars.

This has the effect of disfranchising the great majority of Alabama servicemen, since those who have never before voted, or who are of age this year will be excluded.

Even if a member of the armed forces is already registered, he must still pay his cumulative poll tax before his vote

Alabama.

Disturbing Soil Erosion Data Cited by Texas Educators

Gordon Worley of the Department of Education, Texas, has written a bulletin on Conservation of Natural Resources containing some figures on soil erosion well worth studying in connection with the program of the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture.

Of the 900,000,000 acres of land in the U. S., 610,000,000 are classed as crop lands. Of this crop land, 457,000,000 acres, or 75%, is subject to erosion. 2,000,000 acres have been so seriously damaged as to make them nearly worthless for agricuture.

Three billion TONS of soil wash away from our agricultural lands each year, carrying with them 92,171,300 tons of the five principal elements of plant food (phosphorus, potassium, nitrogen, calcium and magnesium). An acre inch of top soil weighs on the average 150 tons and requires 600 to 1,000 years to be formed.

President Homer Rainey of the University of Texas has written:

"Texas has some of the most productive soil in the world. Soil that would produce a bale or more of cotton per acre a generation ago is now producing from a third to a fourth of a bale per acre. Texas is the greatest cotton producing area in the world, and for more than a hundred years we have exported approximately 90% of the cotton which it has produced. It has been estimated, however, that for every bale of cotton shipped out of Texas in the last 100 years, we have allowed 130 tons of good top soil to go down the rivers of Texas into the Gulf of Mexico."

The value of the nitrogen, phosphorus, potassium, calcium, and magnesium in that 130 tons of top soil is about $332.90. Assuming the bale of cotton is worth $100, the net loss to the state for every bale of cotton shipped is $222.90.

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The Southern PATRIOT

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WASHINGTON Is Saying
By Elizabeth Allen

The Dumbarton Oaks Conference overshadows all domestic and foreign news. The thought of those great nations meeting together in unity and trying to make a plan to keep the peace of the world is breath-taking in its immensity! Even as the war is ending in such success for the United Nations, the thought is ever present of the dreadful destruction and suffering that it has brought to the peoples of the world. In every living soul there is a longing for permanent peace—but the path between the wish and the reality is long and dangerous.

Already there is forming an opposition, faint now but capable of immense damage. The same methods used twenty-five years ago against the League of Nations—sniping and piecemeal sabotage—are being used today by a group in the Senate which, according to Thomas L. Stokes, is "largely Republican with some stray Democrats." Also the professional enemies of Russia are emerging to join the attack, led by William C. Bullitt. Watch the Senate. Since it must ratify a treaty providing the necessary peace machinery, there the real fight will occur.

* * *

On the domestic front the battle of reconversion is still going strong. The injustice and futility of the George Bill is made worse in the House version. After having taken care to protect the Corporations in every possible way for two years after the war is over, Congress balks at giving the men and women that have been responsible for our victory the most minimum protection.

It is interesting to read the debate in Congress where the old arguments that have been used since the Beginning of Time are still dragged out—"men and women are lazy, trifling, don't want to work . . . will sit and rock away their lives if you give them a chance." The fact that the Kilgore Bill expressly states that if a man or woman refuses work their benefits are cut off, is ignored.

I regret to say that most of this type of thinking comes out of the South. The Republicans by their votes evidently agree with it, but they pussyfoot more in saying it. This battle is not over. It can be won if the people speak—if they vote out the men who hold such backward views.

LONE STAR DEMOCRATS WIN AGAINST VOTE STEAL CLIQUE

by John Reeves

Fighting Texas Democrats have regained control of their Party from the Roosevelt-hating cabal of high-handed politicians, who had hoped to trick the great majority of Texans out of their votes in November.

Rising in wrath at their Dallas State Convention in mid-September, the people of Texas sent down to bitter defeat the clique of electors led by Eugene B. Germany, who announced they would support Senator Byrd over Roosevelt, regardless of the popular Texas vote in November.

The convention:

—howled down Martin Dies, who tried unsuccessfully to address it;

—clinched Texas' electoral votes for Roosevelt by disqualifying the "uninstructed" electors;

—outwitted fence-straddling Gov. Coke Stevenson's legally untenable proposal to have two rival sets of Democratic electors printed on the November ballot.

Another Victory!

Administering the final blow to the vote steal clique, the Texas Supreme Court has just ruled that the pro-Roosevelt slate of electors chosen by the September convention shall be printed on the November ballot!

Thus the entire action of the May convention, dominated by Chairman George Butler, Jesse Jones' nephew, was decisively repudiated. At Dallas, Congress Wright Patman was named chairman of the committee to name new electors and R. W. Calvert, former speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, was named temporary convention chairman.

Though the September convention customarily follows the wishes of the Democratic nominee for Governor in regard to the platform and selection of party leaders, the Dallas convention swept on and named their own candidates. A new full-time office of Director of Education and Organization was created, and is to be filled by Mrs. Alfred Taylor, leader of the "bolt" of pro-Roosevelt delegates in May.

In its general purge, the Roosevelt forces have restored the balance of national and state emphasis within the party ranks, and have smoked out from its ranks those dangerous elements within the party, who plotted to get Mississippi and Louisiana electors to join forces to secure a balance of power

(Continued on Page 2.)

Army Affirms Order Against Segregation

"Men who are fulfilling the same obligation, suffering the same dislocation of their private lives and wearing the identical uniform should have the same privileges for rest and relaxation," said Acting Secretary of War Robert Patterson, reaffirming the Army order ending segregation in Army post exchanges, buses and theatres.

The statement was made in a letter to Governor Chauncey Sparks of Alabama, who had protested to the President that the Order would lead to "terror, bloodshed and calamity." The Governor's charge is not, however, borne out in fact, since the Order, issued July 8, 1944, had already been in peaceful effect for over six weeks before he discovered it.

Answer Gov. Sparks

The Governor's claim that both Negro and white citizens of the South agree to segregation as an acceptable custom to preserve race harmony was answered by the Birmingham Baptist Ministers Conference who declared:

"As Negroes, we believe in our democratic form of government and we believe that true democracy should work throughout America for all people, and therefore, we emphatically deny the statement made by anybody, anywhere, at any time, that we are satisfied with the evils of segregation."

The Order sets forth as Army policy that:

"All personnel, regardless of race, shall be afforded equal opportunity to enjoy recreational facilities on each post, camp and station. . . .

(Continued on Page 4.)

TRENDS

The Attorney Generals of ten Southern states met in Memphis, Tennessee, early in September, and spent most of their time discussing the "problem" created by the Supreme Court's decision outlawing the white primary.

According to newspaper reports, Chairman J. T. Watson of Florida described the race issue as "the real hot potato of the meeting," and Attorney General Williams of Arkansas led the demand for continuation of white supremacy. The attorney generals compared notes on their methods of evading the intent of the Court's decision:

—South Carolina's method was to repeal all its laws referring to party primaries, thus leaving no statutes for the Supreme Court to declare invalid. "Clubs" and groups have supplanted the old party organization.

—Arkansas representatives recommended that the word "white" be deleted from the laws and that qualification for voting be based on "loyalty" to the Democratic Party, leaving to the election judges the right to challenge party loyalty.

Other subjects discussed by the Southern Region of the National Association of Attorney Generals were:

Labor relations and the necessity for control and regulation of labor unions by the states; federal ownership of great areas of southern land with consequent loss of tax revenue to states and counties; and the possibility of federal supervision of the insurance industry, which might result in loss of tax revenues by the Southern states.

Chairman Watson stated: "I would rather sink into political oblivion for the rest of my life than to see the principles and philosophies of the closed shop prevail in this country."

* * *

Research laboratories could speed the progress of the South, said T. W. Martin, President of the Southern Research Institute, and President of the Alabama Power Co. He pointed out to Birmingham industrial leaders that a 1939 survey showed that of the 40,000 industrial research workers in the country, only 2.2 percent are in the South.

* * *

A Milledgeville, Georgia, ordinance which attempted to outlaw union organizers has been declared unconstitutional by Judge George S. Carpenter of the Superior Court, Ocmulgee Circuit. The outrageous city ordinance required that union organizers be local residents for one year and pay a $5,000 license fee. It was not difficult for Judge Carpenter to find reasons for its unconstitutality.

Lame Duck Dies Feathers Nest In Washington, Lays Egg At Home

Drew Pearson reveals that: Martin Dies has put his 11-year old son on the Congressional payroll as an office clerk at a salary of $2,400, plus 15% for overtime. Though his son Robert is in school in Missouri, he draws this salary just the same. In addition, Mrs. Dies is on her husband's Congressional payroll to the tune of $3,900 plus 15% for overtime. She too has been absent from Washington for many months.

But our favorite comment on the Congressman comes from the *Nashville Tennessean's* editorial columns:

"The Baltimore Sun's *special correspondent in Dallas reports a poignant moment as the rank and file of Texas Democrats recaptured the party machinery this week. It came when, in a final effort of the Tory group to save something, George Butler, state chairman soon-to-be-ousted, sent Martin Dies to the microphone.*

"For three minutes the great inquisitor of the discredited house committee, once the darling of every Roosevelt-hater in America, matinee-idol of the lecture stand and favorite writer of the bitter magazines, waited with fists uplifted—before wilting under the boos of his fellow Texans.

"It has been said by the fans of Mr. Dies that the criticisms directed upon him in the national scene reflected the "rage of the Reds." The record now has the judgment upon Mr. Dies by his neighbors."

The Southern Jurisdictional Conference of the Methodist Church has set up a Commission on Interracial Action "charged with the responsibility of creating and executing a program of action which will have as its purpose the elimination of all racial injustices." Say the Southeastern Jurisdictional Bishops:

"Always holding before us the ideal, we must move with unlagging footsteps and courageous faith to implement progressively into our social and economic which belong equally to men because life those privileges and responsibilities they are children of God and which must not be denied to any man because of the accident of birth or color. If we are to achieve here a civilization of prosperity and happiness it cannot rest upon a basis of supremacy and subservience, of superiority and inferiority, of education and illiteracy, of financial privilege and economic bankruptcy."

* * *

North Carolina is the first state in the South to pay equal salaries for white and Negro teachers, effective with the new school year now opening. The average salary paid to teachers in the state has doubled in the 10-year period, 1934-1944.

* * *

George L. Googe, Southern representative of the American Federation of Labor, hit the nail on the head in his Labor Day speech, when he declared:

"We prepare for the Labor Days of the future when Southern labor shall have wiped out all discriminations against the South and the injustices to the workers of the South, when the wage earners throughout America shall be treated industrially and economically with equal justice, and an abundant life shall be equitably distributed among all those willing and able to work in this country without regard to geographic location."

Support for poll tax repeal has come from a very unexpected quarter—from Virginia Congressman Clifford A. Woodrum.

"Whatever may have been said in justification of the poll tax when it was written into our state law, so far as I can observe, it serves no useful purpose now," he says. "It is, on the other hand a definite cause of political irritation. It is outmoded and in disrepute, and we might as well be realistic about it."

Of course, Woodrum addressed his appeal to the State Legislature rather than Congress. But be cheered by his prediction that "We may expect in the next Congress a renewed drive that will probably put the law on the statute books. In all probability it would be held constitutional by the Supreme Court."

* * *

Texas Democrats

(Continued from Page 1.)

whereby they could wangle political patronage from both the Democratic and Republican parties.

Already the defeated politicians are maneuvering to evade the mandate of the Convention. Secretary of State Sidney Latham has refused to print the new slate of electors on the Ballot, and the new Democratic Executive Committee is preparing to challenge his decision before the State Supreme Court. The only legal question involved is whether the September Convention had the power to reverse the action taken by the May convention.

Two spearheads in the journalistic field are pushing the smear campaign —the *W. Lee O'Daniels News* and the *Southern Weekly.* Watch for an expose of these two publications in the October issue of the PATRIOT.